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To prevent and treat disease and disability; to promote healthy lifestyles; and to protect and promote the health and quality of our environment.

Press Release

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Cluster of *E. Coli* Cases Identified

Central District Health Department (CDHD) has received six reports of *E. coli* O157:H7 cases. Aggressive investigation measures were immediately undertaken and continue at this time. At this point, our investigation is focusing on meat from big game animals, particularly processed products such as pepperoni, salami, and jerky. If people have processed wild game products that were picked up during October, we advise that it not be eaten until CDHD is able to confirm the source of infection. People who butcher and process their game at home need to also be aware of the potential risks of butchering and handling raw meats.

E. coli O157:H7 is a bacteria that can cause mild to severe diarrhea which may be bloody. Additional symptoms may include severe abdominal cramping, nausea, vomiting and fever. Infection can lead to severe illness which may require hospitalization. The average incubation period is 3 to 4 days.

The following measures can be taken to prevent infection with *E. coli* O157:H7:

- < Thoroughly cook meats, especially ground beef. Dried meats such as pepperoni, salami, jerky, etc. may also contain *E. coli* O157:H7.
- < Wild game may also contain *E. coli* bacteria and should be handled using the same precautions recommended for handling other raw meats.
- < Thoroughly wash fresh fruits and vegetables in clean water.
- < Wash hands thoroughly with soap and warm water after having a bowel movement or diapering children, before eating or preparing food and after handling any raw meat.
- < Sanitize all surfaces (including plates, knives, cutting boards, counter tops, faucets, etc.) which come in contact with raw meat. Always wash hands after handling raw meat.
- < Do not swallow water from streams, lakes, irrigation ditches, or swimming pools.
- < Wash hands after contact with pets, birds or livestock.

Additional information can be found on CDHD's website at www.phd4.state.id.us/

Information on *E. coli* O157:H7



WHAT IS *E. coli* INFECTION? *E. coli* are bacteria that normally live in the intestines of humans and animals. There are many strains of *E. coli* and most of them are harmless. However, one particular strain, *E. coli* O157:H7 can cause serious illness. Symptoms can range from mild, non-bloody diarrhea to severe diarrhea which is virtually all blood. Diarrhea is often accompanied by abdominal cramps (typically severe), nausea, vomiting, and fever. Complications such as kidney damage may also occur.

WHAT SHOULD SOMEONE DO IF THEY HAVE THESE SYMPTOMS? *See a doctor!*

HOW IS *E. coli* O157:H7 SPREAD? The bacteria can be spread in several ways.

- The bacteria live in the intestines of cattle. Beef carcasses can become contaminated with the bacteria during the slaughtering process. A person can become infected with *E. coli* O157:H7 if he/she **eats raw or undercooked beef, especially ground beef.**
- **Drinking unpasteurized (raw) milk**, eating **unwashed** fresh vegetables and fruits, unpasteurized fruit juices, or any food product eaten raw which may be contaminated by feces or manure used for fertilizer.
- **Cross-contaminating** cutting boards or other food preparation surfaces. Do not place ready-to-eat foods on counters, cutting boards or plates that have been in contact with raw meats. Wash all surfaces with hot, soapy water.
- *E. coli* O157:H7 bacteria are in the intestines of an infected person. When an infected person has a bowel movement, his/her hands can become contaminated while wiping. If the **infected person does not wash his/her hands thoroughly after using the bathroom**, he/she can spread *E. coli* O157:H7 to others through handling or sharing their food and drink. It is also spread when a person does not wash his/her hands after changing the diaper of an infected child.
- Cattle or humans with O157:H7 infections can **contaminate streams, lakes, irrigation ditches or swimming pools with feces.** Other people who swallow the water can become infected.

HOW LONG IS SOMEONE CONTAGIOUS? A week or less in adults and up to 3 weeks or more in children.

WHEN DO THE FIRST SIGNS OF ILLNESS OCCUR? Two to eight days after being infected. (Average is 3-4 days).

HOW CAN INFECTION WITH *E. coli* O157:H7 BE PREVENTED? Infection can be very serious, even fatal, and often results in hospitalization, so preventing *E. coli* O157:H7 infection is very important. Infection can be prevented by:

- **thoroughly cooking meat** especially ground beef (until there is no pink and the juices run clear)
- **thoroughly washing** fresh fruits and vegetables in potable (clean) water
- **washing hands thoroughly with soap and water** after having a bowel movement or diapering children, and before eating or preparing food (**Be sure to wash hands after handling raw meat as well!**)

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- **sanitizing all surfaces** (including plates, knives, spatulas, cutting boards, faucets, etc.) which come in contact with raw meat and wash hands after handling raw meat.
- **not swallowing water from streams**, lakes, irrigation ditches or swimming pools.
- **washing hands** after contact with pets, birds or livestock.

ARE THERE ANY WORK OR CHILD CARE RESTRICTIONS? Yes.

- Infected adults working as **food handlers**, as **child care providers**, or **health care workers** may not perform their regular duties until their diarrhea has stopped.
The health department *may* require workers to submit a stool specimen for testing to determine they are no longer infected with *E. coli* O157:H7 before returning to work.
- **Incontinent children** or **children in diapers** who are infected may not attend child care until their diarrhea has stopped. The health department *may* require a stool specimen for testing to determine a child is no longer infected before the child returns to child care.
- Since children can shed *E. coli* O157:H7 in their stool for up to 30 days, child care operators and staff must adhere to very strict hygiene standards for **thorough hand washing** after changing diapers and before handling food.

HOW IS *E. coli* O157:H7 TREATED?

Some physicians will prescribe an antibiotic for *E. coli* O157:H7 infection, others will let the illness run its course. It is important that symptomatic people drink fluids frequently to avoid dehydration.

If you have any questions, please call your doctor or local health department.

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